

The Crittenden Press

209

VOLUME XI

THE CAPITOL.

Louisville is Campaigning for the State House.

A SUMMARY OF HER CLAIMS.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25.—A rousing meeting was held to-night at Lieberkraut Hall for the purpose of expressing the city's feelings on the question of the location of the State Capitol, and to put forth the arguments in favor of Louisville. Speeches were made by various prominent gentlemen, and, according to Bennett H. Young's statement, which was fully endorsed by the meeting, this gathering would settle the question in about fifteen minutes by moving the capital to this city.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Constitutional Convention seems wisely resolved that the location of the Capitol of the State should now be finally fixed and that a suitable State-house, costing no less than two million dollars and not more than two and a half millions, should be at once built; and, whereas, a Committee on the Capital has been appointed by the convention to consider and report on this subject, and the committee have announced that they would be glad to hear from any city willing or eager to be selected as the site for the future Capital, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly desire and respectfully request that the honor be granted to Louisville not only for her own good, but also for the advantage of the State. We have nothing but kindly feelings for Franklin and Lexington and the other cities and towns we desire the same honor we wish, but we believe that for all parts of the State, Louisville would be the best choice and a safe

the capital."

John C. Breckinridge, chairman of this movement, said he intended to appoint a committee of more than twenty-five and not more than forty persons to prepare, publish and disseminate a circular to the States the reasons why the whole Commonwealth would be benefited by making Louisville the capital, and that said committee be authorized to adopt all suitable ways and means to promote and accomplish our object. We take a just pride in the welfare and glory of our State and we wish to be more closely linked to every part of it. We are interested in the development of every city, town, and county within our borders and shall ever be glad to advance the common good, shirking none of our burdens and wishing for nothing more than the good will and the prosperity of all our fellow countrymen within the confines of Kentucky."

The commercial classes prepared paper, setting forth a length the reasons why the capital should be moved to Louisville. These reasons summed up, in short, are as follows:

It is the largest city in the State. Now and for the future Louisville is the best location.

It is the most accessible, and is near the center of the State.

The cost of constructing the buildings would be least at Louisville than at any other point.

The hotel accommodations are amply sufficient, and cheap.

Healthfulness. The death rate is lower than any other city of equal size.

One of the greatest causes of delay in legislative bodies, with its consequent burden to the taxpayer, is the absence of members from the capitol. This trouble is always greatly increased where the capitol is located in a small town.

This difficulty would be reduced to a minimum if the capitol were located at Louisville.

The people of the State should be in closer contact with the legislators and other public officers: Louisville is the best location for this advantage.

Here legislation would be conducted more publicly and fuller reports would be given through the public press to the people of the State at large.

Privacy is the highest protection against improper legislation.

The establishment of the capital at Louisville will undoubtedly result in creating much closer relations between the whole State of Kentucky and its chief city. This will operate to the benefit of both.

DISTILLERY BURNED.

Paris, Ky., Jan. 21.—The distillery owned by the Bourbon County Distilling Company, and located at Riddle's Mill, burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is about \$20,000 and there were insurance for one-third of that amount. The fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiaries.

GRINDING AWAY.

The Constitutional Convention Has Still Moves Slowly.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The last two days have been devoted principally to Mutual Matters, including tax rates. Among the important petitions adopted were:

The cities and towns of the State are divided into six classes; the organization and powers of each is to be defined and prescribed by law general laws. Petition of the first class shall be those of 100,000 population or over; of the second class, those with a population of 30,000 or more, and less than 100,000; of the third class, those with a population of 8,000 or more, and less than 30,000; of the fourth, those having 3,000 and up to 8,000; of the fifth, those less than 3,000 and more than 1,000; of the sixth, towns of 1,000 inhabitants and less.

Resolved, That we request our senators and representatives in Congress to exercise their influence to accomplish the defeat of the so-called "Force bill," a measure calculated to torment sectional strife and distract that peace and tranquility which is absolutely necessary to encourage the development of the enormous resources and comparative greatness of the West and South.

An induction is placed upon Congress to exercise their influence to accomplish the defeat of the so-called "Force bill," a measure calculated to torment sectional strife and distract that peace and tranquility which is absolutely necessary to encourage the development of the enormous resources and comparative greatness of the West and South.

We condemn the enactment of any law that is calculated to continue in force the unequal and unjust economic legislation which disgraces the statutes of the government.

The New York Tribune, a leading authority on protection, legislation boldly proclaims that there are a dozen McKinley bills in the said force bill, and whereas one such bill has brought us to face to face with commercial ruin, we hereby demand its repeal and the enactment of equal and just legislation having due regard for the necessities of all of the people and a proper respect for the great agricultural interests of the West.

Resolved, We call upon the Congress of this nation for the enactment of laws authorizing the free and uniform carriage of silver and the enlargement of the volume of currency issued by the government sufficient to properly accommodate the already great and growing necessities of the people.

A DEAD DISEASE.

The Meningitis Plague Have Hit Clayton's Ridge.

Nearly 150,000 miners are to begin the contest May 1.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 22.—The miners of the United States have completed plans for a great strike and battle over mineral oil in America. The conflict between the miners and mine-owners will take place on the 1st of May. The entire national organization of miners, comprising 150,000, will be divided in a demand for the eight hour day. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit two weeks ago, it was decided to begin the miners' strike on next May 1. The miners of the officers of the United Mine Workers on the subject leave no doubt that the miners will make the fight.

An immense strike fund is being made ready for the miners, and when the latter go out they will have at their back 100,000 men nearly \$1,000,000. This fund will be swollen from time to time at the rate of \$50,000 a week. W. J. Dillen, secretary of the American Glassworkers Union, United States organizer for the American Federation of Labor, today gave the following interview on the coming fight:

"In the aggregate we figure on about 150,000 miners in the United States. Almost 75,000 of these are active members of the United Mine Workers. The remainder are members of the organization, when it comes to a struggle. These are the men who will strike for eight hours next May unless something unforeseen should occur. The Federation numbers about 800,000 men, and 500,000 men can be counted upon. For six weeks before May 1 strike contributions will be levied on the members at the rate of 10 cents a week. This will make \$300,000 for the six weeks. The formal ratification of the matter will take place at next month's convention of the United Mine Workers to be held in Columbus, O. The latter organization has a strike fund of its own amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. Besides this, it will raise a special fund before the fight, so that \$1,000,000 will be ready by May 1 on which to conduct the contemplated conflict."

The Gun Who Loaded.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 21.—Charles Cross, a well-known young farmer of Golder Pond, Trigg County, was shot in the mouth yesterday morning. He took down an old rifle from its accustomed place over the door, and, pushing the hammer back with one foot, he started to blow in the muzzle to ascertain if it was loaded. As his mouth neared the gun his foot slipped off, the hammer fell and the gun was discharged, the ball entering his right jaw and lodging in the rear of his head. He is in a critical condition, and the probability is that he will die.

The Pension Office issued during the first fifteen days of the present month 10,387 pension certificates, the largest number ever issued during a similar period. The greater portion of these were issued under the Dependent pension act.

KANSAS HEARD FROM.

The Force Bill Denounced, Free Colunge Wanted.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—The most exciting discussion of the session took place to-day in the House upon a resolution introduced by Dr. Neely, of Leavenworth, the leader of the Democratic denouncing the Force bill, and urging the Kansas delegation to use all means to defeat it. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The peaceful revolution of late November expressed a demand of the electors or their representatives in Congress that they shall in the future legislate in regard to seal 200,000 two weeks when London gives indications of yielding for the sake of international peace and justice, and when the Government is to a fair adjustment the new leases of these islands protest. Up to 1885 there was no collision between Canada and the Alaska Commercial Company. It may be that up to that date Canada sealers did not enter Behring Sea, and it may be that before 1885 the Alaska Commercial Company could not get Treasury revenue cutters to make seizures in waters not adjacent to our coast of islands.

The sudden way in which seizures began in 1885; the ignorance of what had been done by our revenue cutters and by our Federal Court of Alaska; the lapse of eight months before our Department of State could get from Sitka a copy of the judicial proceedings in the cases of the Carolina, Onward and Thornton; the order by President Cleveland commanding the discontinuance of all proceedings, the discharge of the vessels and the release of all persons under arrest, and then the beginning during the next August of similar seizures on similar facts and theories of law—all indicate that what was done in seizing, releasing again was not in the control of one mind at Washington.

Certainly the President's order of

release in February, 1887, war calcu-

lated to encourage Canada and

American poachers to begin again

that season. There were no seizures at all in 1888. If the laws of Con-

gress were peremptory in requiring

the Treasury to seize every marauder,

such intermission in seizing is

very confusing for plain sort of peo-

ple. It makes the country apprehen-

sive that the seizing is, and has been,

quite much under the real control of

the leases of our Pribilof Islands

as in pending negotiations. London

is under the control of the Canadian Privy Council.

The Sayward was one of the batch

of seizures made in 1887, only six

months after the President released

the Carolina, Onward and Thornton.

She was seized more than 60 miles

from land, having on board 450 seal-skins, 64 of which were taken in

Behring Sea. The skins were de-

livered to the Federal Marshal at

Unalaska and the vessel towed to

Sitka. The master and the mate

were indicted, arrested and gave

bonds to appear for trial. In Octo-

ber of 1887 the British Minister pro-

tested at Washington.

In May of

the next year, a decree having been

entered that the Sayward be con-

demned as forfeited, and her owner

having perfected an appeal from

the decree in admiralty to the Supreme

Court, she was appraised and deliv-

ered to the owner on a bond (for

the appraised value) to prosecute

the appeal and obey the final judg-

ment.

Early in the next September the

Foreign Office at London asked its

minister at Washington to report

when the appeal to the Supreme

Court of the United States in the

case of the W. P. Sayward is likely

to come on." He replied that the case

"has not yet been docketed" at

Washington. Canada then pushed

Lord Salisbury to act more vigor-

ously in that case. In April, 1889,

Colonial Office at London again

prodded the Foreign Office about the

Sayward. Lord Salisbury wrote to

Washington, and the minister re-

plied on April 29, 1889, that the ap-

peal had been filed, but the case

would not for three years be reache-

d for trial.

In addition to all this it is wholly

visible and of frequent occurrence

that little "gad-gle dud cranks,"

in order to secure recognition by those

who they esteem as superior,

will employ the ruse sneaking and

prying into somebody else's affairs

and make little criticisms, ridicul-

ous and spitefully mimicing some

poor family's doings or their way of

managing affairs. Such black and

infamous characters will receive jus-

tice, partially perhaps, when they

writhe and twist in the bottomless

pit of perdition. An oak slab with

the following epitaph will be suffi-

cient: "We rejoice at the departure

of this busybody and first class

nuisance."

Reynard.

It is estimated that 50,000 people

were thrown out of work by the

bad weather in Frostie.

CASE OF THE SAYWARD.

A View of the Troublesome Behring's Sea Controversy.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Governments at Washington and London are not quite free and independent in dealing with the Behring's Sea controversy. England is much under the thumb of the Privy Council of Canada, and the United States are subject to a pull by the powerful company holding a lease of the Pribiloff Islands. There is no dispute concerning jurisdiction in Behring's Sea, excepting in regard to seal hunting two weeks.

When London gives indications of yielding for the sake of international peace and justice, and when Washington is to a great extent the future legislature of the

The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

We are authorized to announce S. G. CLARK, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The House has not passed the Silver bill yet.

Money, more money is the cry of legitimate business everywhere.

Lucy Decker Young, eighth wife of Brigham Young, is dead. The other seven widows are still living.

President Polk, of the National Alliance has complimented Gov. Boies, of Iowa, for his tariff utterances.

Senator Farwell, who was defeated for re-election, says his defeat was caused by the unpopularity of Benjamin Harrison.

The Force bill still hangs fire in the Senate, but public sentiment is growing stronger against the infamous measure.

The opposition to the Force bill is almost a unanimous thing outside of the halls of Congress, and the heart of the bitter partisan.

The three F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois Legislature are voting solidly for Streeter, while Palmer gets 101 and Osgood 100 votes. There is yet no prospect of an election.

The Frankfort Lottery has gained a victory before Judge Jackson's court in Louisville. A case was tried to test the validity of the law abolishing the charter of the lottery. The court decided that the law was unconstitutional. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

We have always thought that Frankfort was good enough for the State Capital, and the Capital was not too good for Frankfort, and have decided leaning that way yet, but if in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to make a change, Louisville should have the Capital.

Senator Ingalls has headquarters at Topeka, and is hustling for re-election with the chances against him. Had he delivered his recent speech twelve months ago, he would not now be ~~so~~ ^{as} much about his office. Ninety-one of the ninety-two Alliance members have pledged themselves to vote against the erratic but brilliant Ingalls.

President Irwin is catching it on all sides, and if he succeeds in getting himself out of the troublesome stew, he will have accomplished a herculean task. The County Unions everywhere are upholding the Tobacco Growers Association and condemning Irwin's course. He published a card Sunday, asking the Union to suspend judgement until he has an opportunity to show the facts wherein he stands. He says: "We never have uttered a word in favor of this warehouse since we found out that it was not going to be under the control of the farmers."

There is one thing that should not be overlooked in selecting members for both branches of the next legislature, and that is, should the new constitution be adopted, all of our laws will have to be remodeled. In fact a new start will practically be taken—a general rubbing out of the work on the old slate, and a fresh start made on the new. Hence the work will be far more important than that which usually comes before the Kentucky legislature. The local bills are insignificant enough in any session, but in the coming one, such work will pale into insignificance, indeed, when compared to the all important work of remodeling, rearranging and redistricting. Pick good men, capable and true, and, hereafter, will have less occasions to swear at the legislature for its sins of omission and commission. The legislature is but the creature of the people, and the creator is certainly responsible for the character of the creature, in cases of this kind at any rate.

The Hopkinsville Kentuckian says:

"Mr. Urey Woodson, member of the State Executive Committee for the Second District is working to secure an early convention, which is clearly in the interest of Mr. Brown's candidacy. * * * An early convention is the trump card for Mr. Brown's friends to play, and they are preparing to play it."

We are inclined to believe that the Kentuckian takes an erroneous view of the case. We have misjudged Mr. Woodson if he is the man to use official position to advance the personal interests of a friend to the detriment of the party, or is unfair to gentlemen who are not his choice for Governor. The party's nominee for Governor should have ample time to canvass the State, and discuss questions of State policy before the people. To hold the convention later than May would not give that time.

The Circulating Medium.

Much misinformation is abroad concerning the amount of currency in the county. The most trustworthy statement is that in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made last December.

The amount of currency and coin in circulation October 1, 1880, was \$1,485,072,109, or \$23.90 per capita.

This sum was made up as follows: Gold, \$881,939,728; silver dollars, \$62,152,404; subsidiary silver and fractional currency, \$50,431,846; gold certificates, \$158,104,739; silver certificates, \$300,321,297; United States notes, \$418,012,226; National Bank notes, \$177,250,511.

On October 1, 1870, the total circulation was only \$750,312,000, or \$10.87 per capita.

On October 1, 1880, the total circulation was \$1,022,033,654, or \$20.37 per capita.—*Courier Journal*.

Louisville is Detected.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 27.—The vote was taken to day for United States senator to succeed John J. Ingalls.

Quarterly meeting was held at the Hotel Astor at other meetings William C. Clegg, of Marion, was present with "Kos" in the mill business.

The striking anatomy of J. Willis Stoddard was visible on our side walks last week.

Trawford & Nichols have a new stock of shoes and are preparing to stock the country.

Crawford & Nichols have just received an immense stock of hats. Prices natural.

Crawford and Weldon's shelter has been shelling corn on Salem street this week.

To be, or not to be, is the great question that is agitating our Holler Mill proprietors now.

The P. O. has a new P. O. and Mr. Mc steps about and handles our mail with renewed energy.

Daniel Stone wants four Barn hands. Men with families wanted House and garden furnished free.

For many years the crazy loud mouthed wedding bell will ring here about. "After many years he" replied, "though the report is about finished."

"What is it tender? Does it concern any one?"

"Yes, it does its findings is that the officer in charge—C. L. Forsythe—unwillingly preparing instructions that had been issued by Gen. Miles against the very things that happened on that day. They sat for several days and took the evidence of witnesses who saw the fight. The reports circulated about the court having ~~badly~~ responsible parties for the blame are erroneous."

The Physicians are Mad.

Indians, Ind., Jan. 20.—Very recently President Harrison removed an old doctor and soldier of this city from the Board of Pension Examiners and substituted a negro named Elbert. It has stirred up the old soldiers and physicians of the State wonderfully. To night at a large meeting of physicians the action was denounced as "a base and inexcusable prostitution of the office of Pension Examiner to partisan purposes, and an insult to every reputable physician and soldier of Indiana." A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the President.

Owensboro Dry Sunday.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 24.—Ex-Mayor Jo Lee has fined \$25 and costs in the Circuit Court on a charge of malfeasance in the office.

The offense was in failing to close the saloons and other business houses Sunday. On the strength of the action of the court Mayor Hickman has issued a proclamation ordering all houses to close, and to-day police officers visited the proprietors and warned them that if it had been their custom to do any business on Sunday, they must close.

Lost a Leg.

Princeton, Ky., Jan. 25.—First section of train No. 10 on the Mississippi Valley railroad ran over a son of Thomas Fugate near Duley, in this county, this evening and rendered the amputation of one leg necessary to save his life. The boy was standing on the track leaning against the caboose and the train backed up, knocking him down and running over his leg, and otherwise bruising him.

Carter's Sentence Commuted.

Frankfort, Jan. 26.—Gov. Buckner to-day commuted the sentence of death to life imprisonment, in the case of John C. Carter, of Mayfield, murderer of Wm. Treadoff over two years ago. The commutation is made on account of the prisoner's extreme youth and his having been received in a school of vice. He lost his mother and his wife lost her father the same week.

Mountain Fund.

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 27.—The sheriff of Breathitt county I posse last night corralled John Fugate and James Miller, the murderers of

Robert Shadie Combs, at the house of Fugate's father, on Troublesome creek. When they ordered the two men to surrender to the arrest they broke out of the house, firing their revolvers at the officers as they ran. The latter returned the fire, and John Fugate fell, with a ball through the jaw. The wound was ugly one and may prove fatal. Fugate being so badly hurt that he was unable to return home with the sheriff.

Benjamin's Sentence Confirmed.

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W. C. Glenn wants the man that took his hand saw away from Gray's house in Salem to return it at his earliest convenience. If he is ashamed to bring it back himself, he will please send it by some one else and

Topeka.

Walt Clement spent Sunday in Marion.

Mrs. Susan Hammond has gone to Kuttawa.

George H. Croder has gone to New Orleans.

J. W. Patten of Rosa Clare was in town Monday.

Mr. Graham the pump man was here Saturday.

E. R. White has moved back to his country home.

Herman Anspach of Evansville was here Monday.

Jose Hartmond has quit the mill here and gone to farming.

The river is not so full of river water as subsequently.

Quite a number of the farmers have sold their corn at 50¢.

Clementine & Fred are buying all kind of fur. "Not very fur."

We understand that Prof. Wilcox will teach a spring term of school.

Quarterly meeting was held at the Hotel Astor.

William C. Clegg, of Marion was present with "Kos" in the mill business.

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"What is it tender? Does it concern any one?"

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The Physicians are Mad.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Has the committee appointed to investigate the Wounded Knee fight reported yet?

It was asked to-night of Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin.

"Not yet," he replied, "though the report is about finished."

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Four Hogsheads Sold.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 27.—The tobacco grower's new warehouse held its initial sale here this morning.

None of the regular buyers did any bidding, but there were a number of purchasers present from Cincinnati.

The first hogheads sold brought \$14. Only four sold in all.

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Louisville, Ky.,

LOCAL BREATHES

No diphteria.
Where is the city council?
Quarterly Court is in session.
Marion's health is good, thank you.
None to town; there is no diphteria.
Born to the wife of J. F. Conger, Jan'y 21st a girl.

J. H. Kevil is getting things shaped up to build a residence.

Town tax, county tax, state tax, improved tax, school tax, etc., etc.

Mr. Levi Fisher, of Marion, is running an auction at Marion, Feb. 1.

Geo. Rector is engaged as carpenter in Bennett's furniture store.

Marriage busses have been issued to Jas. C. Kirk and Miss Delia Pace.

The O. V. is doing a splendid business this month. There were two extra freight trains Sunday.

Mr. Bassett, of Henry county, delivered a lecture on Sunday Schools at the Presbyterian church Tuesday night.

Quite an employable time was spent by the young folks last Saturday night at the residence of Miss Douglass.

Wm. Connor is postmaster at Cutlers in place of Dr. Preston, who has moved to Crittenden county.—Sturgis Enterprise.

J. P. Pierce spent two days in Louisville. A tobacco house of that city is endeavoring to secure the services of Mr. Pierce as a traveling solicitor.

Will Taylor, the victim of Charles Dibbs's pistol, was on the square Tuesday; slightly disfigured, but still in the ring.

The boys at Midway will, Friday night, Feby. 12th, debate the following: Resolved that Grant was a greater General than Washington. Everybody invited.

E. Robertson & Co. are increasing the "washing" capacity of their distillery. Hereafter thirty instead of fifteen bushels will make a mule. The business of the firm is increasing.

A telegraph line is being constructed from the depot to the new bank building. The wires will be connected with the O. V. wires at the depot, and messages can be sent from the hand to all parts of the world.

Rev. J. W. Brigham preached to a large congregation at the Opera House Wednesday night. He was as popular as a preacher now as he was a politician and stump speaker in this country some twenty years ago.

Even car loads of railroad ties, and two of staves were shipped from the depot at this place last week. Agent Brawner has an order out for thirty five cars for the purpose of loading ties from various points along the O. V.

So far as we have been able to learn, the Alliance of Crittenden county has made no public utterances touching its position on the third party movement. Without any tip we are inclined to believe that majority of the members of that order are opposed to making the Union a political party.

Several weeks ago Charlie Cliff's mule was bitten by a maddog and, on Wednesday about noon the maddog began to act queer, and was at once placed in chains. The hydrocephalus soon developed. He became frantic, his eyes glaring, green, and half his mouth this morning when it died, in great agony.—Sturgis Enterprise.

Messrs. H. H. Loving and J. D. Morse have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the insurance business. Each have been engaged in the business separately, and now they will do business together. They represent some of the best companies in the world, in both fire and life insurance; and being clever, honest business men, they will continue to do a good business.

There was a couple in Marion Monday wanting to marry, and hardly, too, but the rates were very preposterously against them. First they didn't have money enough to buy the licenses; a sympathizing lot of youngsters made up the money, but the engel clerk refused to issue the papers, just because the would-be bride and another husband somewhere. His name was long, age 26, her name was Vaughn, age an unknown quantity. They left town—riding, and he leading the horse, —discouraged but not without hope.

Clover Seed, timothy, red top, blue grass, or chord grass, have advanced 20 per cent, but you ought to see the stock that Schwab bought in December, before the advance, and will be sold at prices ruling before the advance.

We keep only the very best clover and grass seed; that money will buy —get our priors.

Pierce & Son.

Seventy-fourth Birthday.

On Sunday, January 25th, 1891, Mr. M. G. Moore celebrated his 74th birthday, the occasion was a gay and happy one at his home three miles north of Marion. About forty of his relatives and friends spent the day with him, and a sumptuous dinner was served. He intended to have the good old Kentucky style surrounded by loving hearts and warm friends, the typical of Kentucky, spent a long day, and made those who came to his house happy to be there. Seventy-four years have been a happy life, where there has been no trouble, no disappointment, and no sickness. He is early married, now a widow, and now lives a peaceful and happy life, a life of quiet enjoyment, the memory of which is a source of pleasure and gladness to all of his friends.

Mr. Levi Fisher, of Marion, is running an auction at Marion, Feb. 1.

Geo. Rector is engaged as carpenter in Bennett's furniture store.

Marriage busses have been issued to Jas. C. Kirk and Miss Delia Pace.

The O. V. is doing a splendid business this month. There were two extra freight trains Sunday.

Mr. Bassett, of Henry county, delivered a lecture on Sunday Schools at the Presbyterian church Tuesday night.

Quite an employable time was spent by the young folks last Saturday night at the residence of Miss Douglass.

Wm. Connor is postmaster at Cutlers in place of Dr. Preston, who has moved to Crittenden county.—Sturgis Enterprise.

J. P. Pierce spent two days in Louisville. A tobacco house of that city is endeavoring to secure the services of Mr. Pierce as a traveling solicitor.

Will Taylor, the victim of Charles Dibbs's pistol, was on the square Tuesday; slightly disfigured, but still in the ring.

The boys at Midway will, Friday night, Feby. 12th, debate the following: Resolved that Grant was a greater General than Washington. Everybody invited.

E. Robertson & Co. are increasing the "washing" capacity of their distillery. Hereafter thirty instead of fifteen bushels will make a mule. The business of the firm is increasing.

A telegraph line is being constructed from the depot to the new bank building. The wires will be connected with the O. V. wires at the depot, and messages can be sent from the hand to all parts of the world.

Rev. J. W. Brigham preached to a large congregation at the Opera House Wednesday night. He was as popular as a preacher now as he was a politician and stump speaker in this country some twenty years ago.

Even car loads of railroad ties, and two of staves were shipped from the depot at this place last week. Agent Brawner has an order out for thirty five cars for the purpose of loading ties from various points along the O. V.

So far as we have been able to learn, the Alliance of Crittenden county has made no public utterances touching its position on the third party movement. Without any tip we are inclined to believe that majority of the members of that order are opposed to making the Union a political party.

Several weeks ago Charlie Cliff's mule was bitten by a maddog and, on Wednesday about noon the maddog began to act queer, and was at once placed in chains. The hydrocephalus soon developed. He became frantic, his eyes glaring, green, and half his mouth this morning when it died, in great agony.—Sturgis Enterprise.

Messrs. H. H. Loving and J. D. Morse have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the insurance business. Each have been engaged in the business separately, and now they will do business together. They represent some of the best companies in the world, in both fire and life insurance; and being clever, honest business men, they will continue to do a good business.

There was a couple in Marion Monday wanting to marry, and hardly, too, but the rates were very preposterously against them. First they didn't have money enough to buy the licenses; a sympathizing lot of youngsters made up the money, but the engel clerk refused to issue the papers, just because the would-be bride and another husband somewhere. His name was long, age 26, her name was Vaughn, age an unknown quantity. They left town—riding, and he leading the horse, —discouraged but not without hope.

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LABOR UNION.

The County Union on the Action of President Irwin.

A call meeting of the Farmers and Laborers Union was held at the courthouse Monday. The attendance was good, most of the sub-clubs of the County being represented.

W. C. Tyner was appointed delegate to the district meeting at Mayfield, Thursday Jan. 29th to organize district unions.

The following resolutions were voted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, B. Irwin, President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of the State of Kentucky and editor of our State organ has seen cause through his paper, the Kentucky State Farmer, to denounce numerous terms, the farmers' in establishing tobacco warehouses in Louisville, and has advised the Farmers Labor Union to have nothing to do with it until it proves itself.

Therefore, be it Resolved that we condemn the action of President Irwin in the course he has taken, believing that his course was to turn over our order to the tobacco combine.

Resolved, that we demand of the Executive Committee, that they take steps to remove S. B. Lewis from the position he holds to the effect that the said vice-president shall be removed from office.

Resolved, that we heartily endorse the actions of the Tobacco Growers Association and pledge them our cooperation and support.

Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings furnished the Farmers' Bank, Louisville, Marion Monroe and Crittenden counties, be called upon to do the same.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS.

A Poultry House Described Which After Several Years' Trial Is Recommended as Containing More Advantages Than Do Some of the Elaborate Structures.

The house and poultry house depicted is described as follows by Pringle Farmer: The main building is 14 or 16 feet long and 4 feet wide. Front door 3 feet high rear posts 6 feet high. The floor is 2 feet from ground, above which is a deep dovecote running the entire length of the building 18 inches wide. Eighteen inches below the roof is the window, which is made by using two pieces of 1-inch ceiling, placed 8 or 10 inches apart, with the panes of glass fitted into the grooves. They should be placed close together in winter, but may be left a few inches apart to admit air. A small door should be built back of them to prevent visitors from domestic eruptions.

The roosts are 3 feet above the floor, 18 or 20 inches apart, and are secured at the ends by nails. The laying room is attached to the north end, which affords a double protection to the sleeping department, besides being very convenient for a store-room. Its advantages are in that in gathering eggs or looking after visitors you are in a clean room, and the house is the remainder of the flock. This part maybe made to fast long and 3 feet wide, extending it several feet in front of main building, to serve as a wind break. The furniture consists of anything at hand—old barrels, half barrels, etc. In the basement is the winter feeding place. It is a protection during rain and storms by putting in slatted partitions you



CONVENIENT HOME BUILT Poultry houses have a jar for egg shells, also places for ponds, mashes with bread, which when old enough can go upstairs to roost. The droppings can be taken out as the drop door. All you have to do is raise it, and with a hoe rake out the manure into a wheelbarrow, replace straw, litter or dry earth, and you will find it a pleasure to take care of your poultry.

Spring Dwindling of Bees.

At the annual meeting of the International Beekeepers' association the question was asked, "Is spring dwindling greater when bees are wintered inside than out of doors?" A. I. Root said that when the bees were wintered out of doors and had a chance to fly every month they came out stronger and were better able to go through April. E. R. Root thought that the loss from spring dwindling was greater when bees were wintered indoors, as the bees in the cellar were often suffering from the temperature being too hot or too cold—a matter over which the beekeeper had but little control. John Nas said that in severe winters the bees wintered better outdoors, in mild winters out of doors. He did not put his bees in the cellar unless the temperature got very low early in the winter. B. McKnight had wintered both ways for about ten years, and found that they did not differ much, except that the latter. He thought the cause was the lack of proper ventilation in the cellar. "We thought the winter looking condition of the bees wintered in the cellar was due to their ill health, owing to the lack of pure air during the confinement. He thought, however, that in hard winter cellar wintering could be carried on with less loss than outdoor wintering."

Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil.

In an address before the New York Farmers' Institute Secretary Woodward had the following to say on maintaining fertility of the soil:

"Rotation will not save land. It puts off the calamity of exhaustion. It simply equalizes the ratio of exhaustion. It is said 'village is manure.' Villages don't add any manure to the soil. They add water. Water is better than lime. Summer fallowing is a very expensive process. I had rather grow weeds and plow them under. It would be better for the land. Bare land loses its ammonia. Sawdust in the corn to conserve the fertility. Naked earth is a losing earth. How shall we make fertility? We can do it by the purchase of commercial fertilizers; but this system is too costly, unless for special crops. Another way is to add organic manures. I have, Mr. Woodward said, 'banished the word barnyard from my vocabulary.' A barnyard is a nuisance. My stable manure paid me last winter, by feeding stock, over \$1 a load profit over and above all it cost. I buy cotton-seed and linseed meal, middlings and bran, and my manure comes from those feeds fed to animals. By this system the farm is getting richer all the time."

The Best Quality of Bacon.

The best quality of bacon cannot be made of meat that is not well drained of its blood, says American Agriculturist. Meat that is intended for the best quality bacon should be thoroughly bled, and butchering, by which act the main artery is cut, does this in the most effectual and speedy way. It rids the meat of the largest percentage of blood, and leaves it in that condition that is best for curing and keeping well.

Herds are defect, and a serious one, in each of the ordinary bacon and salt pork of the day. It is not diverted of the blood. In fact, it is no doubt the aim with most packers to retain the blood in order to have the meat weigh heavier. This practice, opposed as it certainly is to both Scripture and sound hygienic rules, cannot be too severely condemned. The old Jewish law strictly forbids the eating of blood, and doubtless many of the diseases and ills of mankind at the present day might be traced to the blood in the flesh when slaughtered.

Worth Knowing.

The conclusion arrived at by the director of the Maryland Experiment station, after testing forty varieties of wheat, is that the Dietz, Fulcaster and New Australian are superior to all the rest. Of the three the Dietz is the best.

Missouri's fruit crop, comparatively speaking, is a good one.

Cold storage or a cellar, dark, dry and at near 40 degrees as may be, is a good means of preserving seed potatoes.

At a recent meeting of a Michigan pomological society a grape grower said: "I have found that by pruning and thinning I can get the same number of pounds of grapes in a smaller number of clusters, and there will be more compact and uniform in size and bring the highest price in the market."

An average the better part of the year is always to sell an animal whenever it is ready. There is always more or less of a loss in feeding longer than this.

Experts show that Paris green is preferable to London purple as an insecticide on peach trees. One part of Paris green to 300 parts of water is the proportion used. The London purple, though efficacious, injures the leaves of the tree.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

How to Tie the Halter Strap—A Convenience at Butchering Time.

How best to tie the halter strap or rope, or whatever it may be, is shown in the two figures of the first cut. Fig. 1 shows



Tying the halter strap. Illustrates the first stage; Fig. 2 shows the second stage.

The knot is completed by pulling on the loop until the strap is tight. Then pull on the free end of the strap. If the loop is just large enough for B to pass through it, pass B through and draw it through as far as possible. The horse cannot possibly get this knot open, and the halter harder he pulls the safer the knot. To make the knot draw it through twice, and then a sharp pull on B will open the knot. The knot is now tight, and the addition is utilized elsewhere for steering boy, straw etc. The stable is now with and ready and provided with 11 windows, which strike

A FARM CONVENIENCE. THE STABLE. The second cut shows what is needed at butchering time. It is explained as follows by The Philadelphia Farm Journal: Author for the foregoing: It is a large, firmly set post, with two stout oak or hickory poles put through larger holes near the top. A good idea and no mistake. The big iron tanks carry the basement floor built up for four days' drinking, and is supplied from a rock well, and a temperature of about 50 degs. is maintained.

The addition to the barn, 40 by 31

feet with the foot posts, is a balloon roof frame, with a self supporting roof, and was built ready to be painted for \$12.50.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COUNTRY READERS.

The New Barn of One of Ohio's Best Farmers Briefly Described, with the Aid of Appropriate Illustrations by Rural New Yorker.

John Dugdale's barn is of more interest to the public than are barns in general, because Mr. Dugdale is well known as a progressive man, and, likewise, to afford valuable suggestions in his various ventures.

The general appearance of this barn is indicated in the first cut. By reference to the basement plan (Fig. 2) will be seen that the stable for the cows is on the left and the s. and stalls on the right. The stable is 22 feet wide, the rear 12 feet, the front 10 feet, and the height 10 feet. The stable floor is 10 feet above the basement floor on the same level as the stall stalls.

The barn is 20 feet wide, 40 feet long, 12 feet high, and 12 feet deep. The stable is 12 feet wide, 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and 10 feet deep. The stable floor is 10 feet above the basement floor on the same level as the stall stalls.

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